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A/51/258
S/1996/598
26 July 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Item 43 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN BURUNDI

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 23 July 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a declaration which was issued today by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on Burundi.

I would be grateful if you could have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 43 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) John H. F. CAMPBELL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/51/150.

96-19097 (E) 290796 300796

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ANNEX

[Original: English and French]

Declaration issued by the Presidency on 23 July 1996 on behalf of the European Union on Burundi

The European Union expresses grave concern at the deteriorating situation in Burundi, especially at the killing of civilians and other gross violations of human rights which continue to be perpetrated in that country. It vehemently condemns the massacre of civilians in the Bugendana camp for displaced persons on 19 July last and deplores the expulsions of Rwandan refugees against their will. This massacre, following as it does those at Gishubi, Kivyuka, Teza, Mutoyi, Songa and Kamenge, represents a new stage in the vortex of violence, action and reaction, putting Burundi at risk of being drawn ever further into a civil war, the effects of which would be catastrophic for the people of Burundi.

The European Union calls on all Burundians to turn away from violence and move single-mindedly along the road to a peaceful and negotiated solution of their problems. It would point to the undertakings given on 25 June 1996 at Arusha during the Summit of Heads of State of the region in favour of dialogue open to all sectors of Burundi's population together with provision of the security measures needed to create the conditions for such dialogue. It would also point out that these undertakings were given formal backing by the Heads of State and Government of the entire continent of Africa when they met from 8 to 10 July at Yaoundé under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity.

The European Union believes that only compliance with the undertakings given at Arusha and their swift implementation can restore a climate of confidence and prevent Burundi from becoming embroiled in a generalized conflict. As it has already stressed in the Council's statement of 15 and 16 July, the European Union reiterates that it is prepared to assist in pursuit of the Arusha objectives in order to restore peace and security in Burundi and it supports the efforts of former President Nyerere and the countries of the region to achieve this.

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S/1996/608
31 July 1996

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Item 43 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN BURUNDI

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 26 July 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statement that was today issued by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on Burundi (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 43 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) John H. F. CAMPBELL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/51/150.

96-19384 (E) 310796 010896

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ANNEX

[Original: English and French]

Statement issued on 26 July 1996 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on Burundi

The European Union shares the deep concern of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and others about yesterday's military coup d'état in Burundi. The Union urges all sides to avoid recourse to violence and to take all steps to resolve the crisis by exclusively peaceful means.

The Union believes that the main immediate priority is the humanitarian situation. There must be no further loss of life.

An immediate beginning of a national debate is essential, leading to a real process of national reconciliation, founded on democracy and security for all sections of society.

In this regard, the European Union commends the efforts of former President Nyerere and regional leaders to broker an all-inclusive, negotiated settlement in Burundi, in peaceful conditions, and urges them to examine the possibility of continuing their efforts in this respect.

The European Union reiterates its firm commitment to the re-establishment of peace in Burundi. The Union is following developments in the country closely, in active consultation with partners in the United Nations, with the Organization of African Unity and others, towards the goal of restoring peace and security in Burundi. The Special Envoy of the European Union, Mr. Ajello, who is in the region, is actively assisting in this process.

UNITED NATIONS **A**

General Assembly

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A/51/260
29 July 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Fifty-first session
Item 24 of the provisional agenda*

LAW OF THE SEA

Letter dated 25 July 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter from Mr. Abdulkarim Al-Eryani, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Yemen, protesting against the publication by the Eritrean Government of a map showing oil exploitation zones in the Red Sea that include areas subject to Yemeni sovereignty, among them what the map refers to as "the Hanish-Zuqur quadrangle".

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a United Nations document.

(Signed) Abdalla Saleh AL-ASHTAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/51/150.

96-19146 (E) 310796 310796 010896

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ANNEX

Letter dated 23 July 1996 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yemen addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to inform you that the Republic of Yemen recently noted the fact that the Eritrean Government has published a map showing oil exploitation zones that include parts of the Red Sea. These zones include areas that are subject to Yemeni sovereignty, among them what the map refers to as "the Hanish-Zuqur quadrangle".

The Government of the Republic of Yemen rejects any Eritrean claim that infringes upon Yemeni sovereignty, and it regards the map's implications as a clear violation of the Agreement on Principles signed in Paris on 21 May 1996 (S/1996/447, annex).

In view of the fact that the two parties have entrusted the Government of France with the task of monitoring the area in dispute, the Yemeni Government will request France to take appropriate measures with regard to this clear breach of the Agreement on Principles.

We request you to have this protest circulated as a United Nations document.

(Signed) Abdulkarim AL-ERYANI
Deputy Prime Minister
and Minister for Foreign Affairs

UNITED
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General Assembly

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A/51/261
1 August 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Fifty-first session
Item 153 of the provisional agenda*

MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Letter dated 1 August 1996 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Attached please find the text of the official document adopted on 30 July, in Paris, at the Ministerial Conference on Terrorism, by the Foreign Ministers and the Ministers responsible for security of the countries of the Group of Seven and Russia.

I should be grateful if you would have it circulated as an official document of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly under the item of the provisional agenda dealing with measures to eliminate international terrorism.

(Signed) Alain DEJAMMET

* A/51/150.

96-19563 (E) 050896 050896

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ANNEX

G7-P8
MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON TERRORISM
(Paris, july 30 1996)

The participants at the Lyon Summit voiced their determination to give absolute priority to the fight against terrorism. They decided to examine and implement, in cooperation with all States, all measures likely to strengthen the capacity of the international community to defeat terrorism. To that end, they called for a meeting of their Foreign Ministers and their Ministers responsible for security to be held without delay to recommend further actions.

In line with this decision, we met in Paris on July 30, 1996.

We undertook a thorough review of new trends in terrorism throughout the world. We noted with deep concern the use in 1996 of powerful explosive weapons by terrorists. We reiterate our fundamental view that there can be no excuse for terrorism. Our discussions underscored our agreement on the need to find solutions that take account of all the factors likely to ensure a lasting settlement of unresolved conflicts and on the need for attending to conditions which could nurture the development of terrorism.

We noted that there is a growing commitment within the international community to condemn terrorism in whatever shape or form, regardless of its motives; to make no concessions to terrorists ; and to implement means, consistent with fundamental freedoms and the rule of law, to effectively fight terrorism. We are determined to work with all States, in full observance of the principles and standards of international law and human rights, in order to achieve the goal of eliminating terrorism, as affirmed in the Declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December 1994. To this end, we have, with the course laid down in our Ottawa Declaration of December 12, 1995 and the work that followed the Sharm-el-Sheikh Summit, framed a body of practical measures which we are resolved to implement among ourselves.

We also invite all States to adopt these measures so as to impart greater efficiency and coherence to the fight against terrorism. In order to harness our own capacities more tightly we decided to establish among our countries a directory of counter-terrorism competences, skills and expertise to facilitate practical cooperation.

I. ADOPTING INTERNAL MEASURES TO PREVENT TERRORISM:

1/ Improving counter-terrorism cooperation and capabilities:

We call on all States to :

1. strengthen internal cooperation among all government agencies and services concerned with different aspects of counter-terrorism.

2. expand training of personnel connected with counter-terrorism to prevent all forms of terrorist action, including those utilizing radioactive, chemical, biological or toxic substances.

3. in line with the efforts carried out in the fields of air and maritime transportation and in view of widespread terrorist attacks on modes of mass ground transportation, such as railway, underground and bus transport systems, recommend that transportation security officials of interested States urgently undertake consultations to improve the capability of governments to prevent, investigate, and respond to terrorist attacks on means of public transportation, and to cooperate with other governments in this respect. These consultations should include standardization of passenger and cargo manifests and adoption of standard means of identifying vehicles to aid investigations of terrorist bombings.

4. accelerate research and development of methods of detection of explosives and other harmful substances that can cause death or injury, and undertake consultations on the development of standards for marking explosives in order to identify their origin in post-blast investigations, and promote cooperation where appropriate.

2/ Deterrence, prosecution and punishment of terrorists :

We call on all States to :

5. when sufficient justification exists according to national laws, investigate the abuse of organizations, groups or associations, including those with charitable, social, or cultural goals, by terrorists using them as a cover for their own activities.

6. note the risk of terrorists using electronic or wire communications systems and networks to carry out criminal acts and the need to find means, consistent with national law, to prevent such criminality.

7. adopt effective domestic laws and regulations including export controls to govern the manufacture, trading, transport and export of firearms, explosives or any device designed to cause violent injury, damage or destruction in order to prevent their use for terrorists' acts.

8. take steps within their power to immediately review and amend as necessary their domestic anti-terrorist legislation to ensure, inter alia, that terrorists' acts are established as serious criminal offences and that the seriousness of terrorists' acts is duly reflected in the sentence served.

9. bring to justice any person accused of participation in the planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or participation in supporting terrorist acts.

10. refrain from providing any form of support, whether active or passive, to organizations or persons involved in terrorist activity.

11. accelerate consultations, in appropriate bilateral or multilateral fora, on the use of encryption that allows, when necessary, lawful government access to data and communications in

order, inter alia, to prevent or investigate acts of terrorism, while protecting the privacy of legitimate communications.

3/ Asylum, borders and travel documents:

We call on all States to:

12. take strong measures to prevent the movement of terrorist individuals or groups by strengthening border controls and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents, and through measures for preventing counterfeiting, forgery, or use of false papers.

13. while recognizing that political asylum and the admission of refugees are legitimate rights enshrined in international law, make sure that such a right should not be taken advantage of for terrorist purposes, and seek additional international means to address the subject of refugees and asylum seekers who plan, fund or commit terrorist acts.

II. STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO FIGHT TERRORISM:

4/ Expanding international treaties and other arrangements :

We call on all States to :

14. join international conventions and protocols designed to combat terrorism by the year 2000; enact domestic legislation necessary to implement them; affirm or extend the competence of their courts to bring to trial the authors of terrorist acts; and, if needed, provide support and assistance to other governments for these purposes.

15. develop if necessary, especially by entering into bilateral and multilateral agreements and arrangements, mutual legal assistance procedures aimed at facilitating and speeding investigations and collecting evidence, as well as cooperation between law enforcement agencies in order to prevent and detect terrorist acts.

In cases where a terrorist activity occurs in several countries, States with jurisdiction should coordinate their prosecutions and the use of mutual assistance measures in a strategic manner so as to be more effective in the fight against terrorist groups.

16. develop extradition agreements and arrangements, as necessary, in order to ensure that those responsible for terrorist acts are brought to justice; and consider the possibility of extradition even in the absence of a treaty.

17. promote the consideration and development of an international convention on terrorist bombings or other terrorist acts creating collective danger for persons, to the extent that the existing multilateral counter-terrorism conventions do not provide for cooperation in these areas.

examine, also, the necessity and feasibility of supplementing existing international instruments and arrangements to address other terrorist threats and adopt new instruments as needed.

accelerate in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) consultations to establish uniform and strict international standards for bomb detection and the on-going consultations to elaborate and adopt additional heightened security measures at airports, and urge early implementation of screening procedures and all other ICAO standards already agreed upon.

18. We recommend to States Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention to confirm at the forthcoming Review Conference their commitment to ensure, through adoption of national measures, the effective fulfilment of their obligations under the convention to take any necessary measures to prohibit and prevent the development, production, stockpiling, acquisition or retention of such weapons within their territory, under their jurisdiction or under their control anywhere, in order, inter alia, to exclude use of those weapons for terrorist purposes.

5/ Terrorist fund raising:

We call on all States to:

19. prevent and take steps to counteract, through appropriate domestic measures, the financing of terrorists and terrorist organizations, whether such financing is direct or indirect through organizations which also have, or claim to have charitable, social or cultural goals, or which are also engaged in unlawful activities such as illicit arms trafficking, drug dealing and racketeering. These domestic measures may include, where appropriate, monitoring and control of cash transfers and bank disclosure procedures.

20. intensify information exchange concerning international movements of funds sent from one country or received in another country and intended for persons, associations or groups likely to carry out or support terrorist operations.

21. consider, where appropriate, adopting regulatory measures in order to prevent movements of funds suspected to be intended for terrorist organizations, without impeding in any way the freedom of legitimate capital movements.

6/ Improving information exchange on terrorism:

We call on all States to:

22. facilitate exchange of information and the transmission of legal requests through establishing central authorities so organized as to provide speedy co-ordination of requests, it being understood that those central authorities would not be the sole channel for mutual assistance among States. Direct exchange of information among competent agencies should be encouraged.

23. intensify exchange of basic information concerning persons or organizations suspected of terrorist-linked activities in particular on their structure, their "modus operandi" and their communication systems in order to prevent terrorist actions.

24. intensify exchange of operational information, especially as regards:

- the actions and movements of persons or groups suspected of belonging to or being connected with terrorist networks,

- travel documents suspected of being forgeries or falsified,

- traffic in arms, explosives or sensitive materials,

- the use of communications technologies by terrorist groups,

- the threat of new types of terrorist activities including those using

chemical, biological or nuclear materials and toxic substances.

25. find ways of accelerating these exchanges of information and making them more direct, while at the same time preserving their confidentiality in conformity with the laws and regulations of the State supplying the information.

We commit ourselves to ensure implementation of these measures without delay. To this end, we call upon our appropriate experts to hold the necessary meetings very rapidly.

We ask our experts on terrorism to meet before the end of the year to assess the progress of the work undertaken to implement these measures./.

UNITED NATIONS **A**

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5 August 1996
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ORIGINAL: CHINESE

Fifty-first session
Items 66, 69, 70 and 71 of
the provisional agenda*

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO ASSURE NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

PREVENTION OF AN ARMS RACE IN OUTER SPACE

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Letter dated 29 July 1996 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text, in Chinese, Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish, of the statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China of 29 July 1996 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 66, 69, 70 and 71 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) QIN Huasun
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the People's
Republic of China to the United Nations

* A/51/150.

ANNEX

Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China dated 29 July 1996

On 29 July 1996, China successfully conducted a nuclear test. The Government of the People's Republic of China hereby solemnly declares that it will start a moratorium on nuclear testing effective from 30 July 1996. Such an important decision by China is not only a response to the appeal of the vast number of non-nuclear-weapon States, but also a concrete action to promote nuclear disarmament.

Over the past three decades and more since its first nuclear test on 16 October 1964, China has established a capable and effective nuclear self-defence force. In a pioneering spirit of self-reliance, sustaining hardships and personal sacrifices, a large number of Chinese workers, scientific and technical personnel, officers and soldiers of the People's Liberation Army, as well as all the staff working on the front of national defence have made strenuous efforts under extremely difficult conditions in the research, manufacture and development of China's nuclear weapons. Their indelible historical feats have greatly boosted the morale of the Chinese people and enhanced China's capability to safeguard peace. The Chinese Government and people wish to extend cordial greetings and pay high respect to them.

Adhering to its independent foreign policy of peace, China has always stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. Historical circumstances compelled China to develop nuclear weapons. For more than a century, the Chinese nation experienced untold sufferings and scourges of war inflicted upon it by foreign aggressors. After the founding of the new China, it was still subjected to the threat of war, including that of nuclear weapons. In order to survive and develop, China was left with no other alternative. Our development of a limited nuclear capability is not aimed at threatening other people, but is solely for self-defence with a view to maintaining independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and ensuring a peaceful life of the people. Moreover, our development of nuclear weapons is to safeguard world peace, counter nuclear blackmail and nuclear threat, prevent nuclear war and ultimately destroy all nuclear weapons.

Since the very first day when China came into possession of nuclear weapons, China has solemnly declared that at no time and under no circumstances will it be the first to use nuclear weapons. China has also undertaken unconditionally not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States or nuclear-weapon-free zones. China is the only nuclear-weapon State in the world that has made and abided by such commitments. China has never deployed nuclear weapons outside its borders, nor has it ever used or threatened to use nuclear weapons against other countries.

China is a peace-loving country and an important force for the maintenance of world peace and stability. China is in favour of reaching a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon test explosions in the process towards the objective of complete nuclear disarmament. China has taken an active part in the

comprehensive test-ban treaty (CTBT) negotiations in Geneva and is striving for the conclusion, within this year and on a consensus basis, of a fair, reasonable and verifiable CTBT with universal adherence and unlimited duration. China is ready to work with other members of the international community to this end.

Halting nuclear tests is an important step towards nuclear disarmament. In order to remove once and for all the threat of nuclear war hanging over mankind and achieve lasting peace and universal security throughout the world, the Chinese Government hereby appeals to all the countries, nuclear weapon States in particular, for the following:

1. Major nuclear-weapon States should abandon their policy of nuclear deterrence. States with huge nuclear arsenals should continue to drastically reduce their nuclear stockpiles.

2. All nuclear-weapon States should undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances, commit themselves unconditionally not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States or nuclear-weapon-free zones and conclude, at an early date, international legal instruments to such effect.

3. States with nuclear weapons deployed outside their borders should withdraw all these weapons home. All nuclear-weapon States should pledge their support to the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, respect their status as such and undertake corresponding obligations.

4. No country should develop and deploy space weapon systems or missile defence systems undermining strategic security and stability.

5. An international convention on the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons should be concluded through negotiations with the participation of all States.

To realize the goal of a nuclear-weapon-free world and ensure the enjoyment of peace, security, stability and prosperity by all countries is the strong aspiration of all people. We sincerely hope that there will never be a nuclear war. We are convinced that, with the concerted efforts of all peace-loving countries and people around the world, nuclear war is preventable. If mankind can produce nuclear weapons in the twentieth century, it can very well destroy such weapons in the twenty-first century. The Chinese Government and people are ready to join the Governments and people around the world for the realization of this lofty goal.